



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

ARBITRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA.¹

*Signed at Washington, January 13, 1909; Ratified by the President,
March 1, 1909; Proclaimed, July 21, 1909.*

The government of the United States of America, signatory of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on July 29, 1899, and the government of the republic of Costa Rica, being desirous of referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment;

Taking into consideration that by article XXVI of the said convention the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by that Convention may, within the conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between signatory powers and non-signatory powers, if the parties are agreed on recourse to that tribunal;

Have authorized the undersigned to conclude the following convention:

ARTICLE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th July, 1899, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of third parties.

ARTICLE II.

In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special agree-

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 530.

ment, defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that on the part of the United States such special agreements will be made by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and on the part of Costa Rica shall be subject to the procedure required by the constitution and laws thereof.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention is concluded for a period of five years, and shall remain in force thereafter until one year's notice of termination shall be given by either party.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof; and by the president of Costa Rica in accordance with the constitution and laws thereof. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications.

Done in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages at Washington, this 13th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

[SEAL]

ELIHU ROOT.

[SEAL]

J. B. CALVO.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY CONCERNING PATENTS.¹

*Signed at Washington, February 23, 1909; Ratified by the President,
April 20, 1909; Proclaimed, August 1, 1909.*

The president of the United States of America and his majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to effect a full and more operative reciprocal protection

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 531.